inquired into. On that point the case would turn, and it would turn in faver of the defendant in the suit. If Mr. Crawford lives, under his letter he would not take advantage of that plea, or any other of that nature. And no doubt, as the gentleman before me (Mr. Ewine) stated the money was regarded. gentleman before me (Mr. Ewing) stated the money was received by him, he would not set up that it was received by him as attorney, or plead any plea that would prevent the merits of the case from being investigated. But, as life is uncertain, he may die, and as his administrators and executors would feel bound themselves to take every legal advantage, the bill before us therefore is imperfect. It does not present, under all the circumstances which may occur, an issue to decide what was intended by Mr. Crawford to be decided when cide what was intended by Mr. Crawford to be decided when he addressed his letter to the House. I believe him to be a man of high honor, and have no doubt whatever that he would be governed by the propositions in that letter; but if he should die, the case would be different.

Mr. GWIN. I move to lay the resolution on the table, so that we may proceed with other business.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. BAJJGER. I desire to engage for a moment or two

Mr. BADGER. I desire to engage for a moment or two the attention of the Senate on the question presented in this joint resolution. In the first place I desire to say, that I do not agree with my friend from South Carolins, that there is any objection in the form proposed by the House of Representatives to be given to this investigation. I do not understand how it is, in any sense, making a court of the United States an arbitrator to decide this question. There is a very clear sequenced principle, that if a man is in possession of money which belongs to the Government of the United States, that Government has a right to institute a suit, and by that suit in the proper tribunals to compel the payment of the money which this individual holds and which belongs to them.

Mr. BUTLER. I will, with the Senator's permission, ask

Mr. BUTLER. I will, with the Senator's permission, asl him a question, which perhaps may shorten this argument It is whether the Government at this time could sue Mr

Mr. BABGER. My friend generally anticipates. An argument consists of steps, and I was going on step by step to present my views on this question, when my friend asks me a question which I must inevitably answer before I get through, and white I am stating premises which lead to that conclusion. The general principle is as I stated, that if A is in the possession of money belonging to B, B has a right to sue and recover it; and I suppose there is nothing clearer than that the United States have the same right to recover the money which A is in possession of, belonging to them. I believe there is nothing to prevent it.

It would be very strange indeed, if, when there is in the possession of an individual money belonging to the United States, the Government would not have the faculty which every individual or corporation has, to institute a suit for its recovery. Then, that being clear, the only difficulty that could arise with regard to the institution of a suit against Mr. Crawford would arise from the proceedings in the Executive Department. That is all. The nature of the claim is properly a judicial one, the right is properly assertable in a court Mr. BADGER. My friend generally anticipates. An ar

Department. That is all. The nature of the claim is properly a judicial one, the right is properly assertable in a cour of law. The United States is a proper and competent part to assert such a claim, and the only reason why there is an embarrassment on the subject, arises from the proceeding which have taken place in the Executive Department. Now they have nothing more to do with the subject than the

would have in an ordinary case of a claim by a party, or a release which might be pleaded in law against him. The fact of the existence of the release would not change the nature of the claim. Quite the contrary. It is still a legal claim, and the release is a legal impediment to its recovery. If the release be removed out of the way, the legal being its contract. claim, in its own character, still subsists; the legal right is retained, sod the action can be supported.

Now, Mr. Crawford comes here and proposes that he will withdraw and not insist upon any bar which technically he might have a right to plead against the claim of the United States to recover this money, supposing that the facts that constitute that legal bar did not exist. It seems to me, then, clear that the commencement of this action is perfectly analogous to the case I have supposed, of one man having a claim against another, and his supposed debtor having in his possession a release. If he surrenders that release, if he does not plead it, there is no more difficulty in testing the merits of the original claim than if the release claim, in its own character, still subsists; the legal right is re

in testing the merits of the original claim than if the releas-had never been executed. This is, then, a proper investiga-tion for this claim, in a proper court. In its nature judicial the functions to be exercised by the judges are function which are exercised by them in the regular discharge of their ordinary efficial duties. So, in no aspect and shape in which I can see it, is it the establishment of an arbitration. The action is to be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, and if that was constituted an arbitrator, all know that its decisions would be final; but the same courts of appeal and exercise to be always and arbitrators.

peal and error are to be allowed as in every other cause of action brought in that court.

I am not going to enter inte any of these investigations brought in here in regard to whitewashing and other matters, but I desire, however, to say this: In the first place, I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Crawford. It so happens that I have not had even an introduction to that gentleman; and I know nothing of him, except as I know from his general reputation in the country. One thing is certain, however; he has been most cruelly assailed in regard to the particular transaction to which this resolution relates. When I cular transaction to which this resolution relates. When say that, I do not refer to any thing which has taken place in the Senate, I mean abroad throughout the country. Mr. Crawford thinks he has a right to this money, but he is not willing to ectain it unless he has that right; and he comes to the House and asks that an action shall be brought to asce

My own opinion, from the examination I have given to the case, is, that all that was done in the Executive department of the Government was rightly done, and that under the act of Congress this claim was adopted and made one against this Government, in the same condition in every respect as it the State of Leorgia it was a claim valid for principal and interest both, and therefore when adopted by the United States it became a just claim for principal and interest against the United States. When this gentlemen contents against the United States. When this gentleman comes and aske that this question may be investigated, and proposes to put every obstacle out of the way, and submit this legal question to a legal court, it would be cruel and harsh treatment to him for the Congress of the United States to refuse what he thus asks, and what I think a fair and just respect for his character

and standing requires.

Mr. BUTLER. I have but two propositions to state, and those very briefly. I did not understand that under any law we may propose, Mr. Crawford may not release the judgment, so far as he is concerned, under which this money was paid. If it was paid, it was to all intents and purposes a proceeding having all the validity of a judgment, and so far as he is concerned he may undoubtedly release that judgment, but he has not a right to release it so far as the other party is concerned. But that was not the gravamen of the remarks I made. I say that Mr. Crawford has no right to bring the Supreme Court of the United States into collision with the Executive Departments of the Government. It is not in accordance with the genius of our Government, and I believe at cordance with the genus of our Government, and I believe at to be inconsistent with the independence of those two departments of the Government. I believe they ought to be kept separete, and that neither should have any supervisory power over the other. I move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. EWING demanded the yeas and nays, and they wes The question was then taken on the motion to lay the reso

The question was then taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Benton, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Davia, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Lowa, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Whitcomb—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Barawell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, of Masssachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Ewing, Greene, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Yulee—25.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

So the resolution was laid on the table. COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill to establish collection districts in California, which was laid upon the table a few days since, was taken up again, on the motion of Mr. Gwix, and after undergoing some amendment, was passed. GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to make temporary provision for the working and discovery of gold mines and placers in California, and preserving orde in the gold mine districts.

After further discussion and amendment, the bill was rea a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Disner, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

On Saturday last this bill was amended by inserting therether the following receives.

On Saturday last this bill was amended by inserting there in the following proviso:
"Provided, That from and after the passage of this act flogging in the navy be and is hereby abolished, except in cases where court-martials are held; and the sentence shall not be carried into effect until twenty-four hours after the judgment. Provided, further, That the liquor ration in the navy be and the same is hereby abolished; and that five cents per day be allowed each sailor in lieu thereof."

M. Varanara had moved to amend this amendment had

Mr. VENABLE had moved to amend this amendment by ad-

ding the following proviso:

"And provided also, That neither wine nor ardent spirits shall be used by the officers on board ship, whilst in actual service, except as medicine." The question was now on agreeing to this amendment, and

it passed in the affirmative: Ayes 84, noes 83.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the ame ment by inserting thereafter the following words, "to be administered under the direction of the ships' surgeon;" which amendment, after remarks by Mr. E., was agreed to.

amended—
Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to amend it by striking out all thereof after the word "provided," and inserting the following:
"Provided, That flogging in the navy is hereby abelished from and after the passage of this act."
The substitute was agreed to: Ayes 88, noes 42.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved to amend that portion of the bill making provision for the transportation of mails between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Grleans, Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, by adding thereto a previso, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, immediately after the passage of this act, to enter into contract with Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, and George Nicholas Saunders, of New York, and their associates, for the building, equipment, and maintenance of three steamships to run between the United States and the coast of Africa, upon certain terms. LINE OF STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

Mr. JONES rose to a point of order. He contended that under the 81st rule the proposed smendment was out of order, because it was not necessary to carry on any thing heretofore provided for by law; it was not in order, as there was no law authorizing one of these lines of mail steamers; and another point was, that it was irrelevant to this bill, and therefore out of order. It was also out of order because it was substantially, in all the restrict and another point was the standard order. in all its parts and provisions, so far as he could judge from the reading, another bill pending before the House. It might not be letter for letter, and word for word, but in substance he

believed it was the same.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that in reference to the point of fact, he would ask the Chair to look at the amendment, and he would see that it differed very materially from the bill he some time since offered.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order of Mr. Jones,

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order of intr-Jones, in accordance with the former usage of the Committee.

Mr. JONES appealed from this decision.

And the question being put, "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?" it was decided in the negative—ayes 39, noes 91. So the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. MARSHALL, moved to amend the proposition which

reads, "for transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orteans, Havana, and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, \$874,600:" by inserting an additional proviso, as follows:

an additional proviso, as follows:

"Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a confirmation or ratification of any departure from the original contract for building said steamers, and transporting the mails, which has occurred heretofore, without the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy."

After remarks by Mr. MARSHALL—

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following:

nent by adding thereto the fol

" Provided further, That the Secretary shall rep next session of Congress what departures from the contract have been made, showing which were with and which were without the sanction of the Navy Department, and also report each emission or failure to carry the mail according to the terms of the contract."

Mr. MARSHALL accepted the amendment of Mr. ANE as a modification of his own.

The amendment was agreed to: Ayes 76, noes 64.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the item mended by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, That in lieu of the fiquor ration in the nav

Mr. HIBBARD moved to amend the ame ling thereto the following : "And provided also, That neither wine nor ardent spirits shall be used by the officers on board ship, whilst in actual

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KAUFMAN moved further to amend the ame adding thereto the following:

"And provided, That no more than one dose of said cine be taken on the same day." The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment as smen

Tuesday, September 24, 1850.

Mr. Grinnell rose to a privileged question. He said that a few days ago the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mc-Cleband) moved to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Committee on Commerce the bill of the Senate entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places, in any collection district of the United States, as he may designate." The motion to reconsider had not yet been acted upon. He new called up the motion, and he hoped there would be no objection to it. He moved the previous question. Tuesday, September 24, 1850.

He moved the previous question.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, wished to ask a single uestion : whether the gentleman wished to reconsid ote for the purpose of passing the bill or proposing an amend

Mr. GRINNELL replied that he did not wish to propose Mr. BAYLY moved to lay the motion to reco

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. BAYLY to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was re ected : Yeas 86, nays 93.

The previous question was then seconded: Ayes 92 The question then recurred on agreeing to the motion econsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Com mittee on Commerce, and being put, it was decided in the affirmative: Yess'95, nays 86.

The question being now on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce— Mr. GRINNELL moved to commit the bill to the Comm e of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instruction consider the same numediately after the bill "making ap propriations for the support of the army" shall have been dis

sed of, and report the same to the House with the following "That from and after thirty days from the passage of thi

"That from and after thirty days from the passage of this act, the duties required by law to be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, shall be assessed on the value thereof at the principal ports of the United States at the time of entry: "Provided, That in no case shall duties be assessed on a valuation less than now required by law: Provided, firther, That when the valuation of any description of iron or of machinery made wholly or in part of iron, shall respectively exhibit a reduction of thirty-three and one-third per centum below what a similar mode of valuation would exhibit when the present revenue law came into operation, then the latter valuation shall be adopted and the duties assessed thereon: and that on window class and lineed. uties assessed thereon; and that on window glass and linseed il there shall be paid a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; oil there shall be paid a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of cotton, five per centum ad valorem, in addition to the rates of duty now levied by law, excepting cotton cloths under number eighteen, which shall be admitted at five per centum ad valorem less than the present rate; and on all other manufactured articles an additional duty of ten per centum ad valorem over and above the rate of duty levied by law on any raw material of which such articles may be wholly or in part composed; Provided, also, That madder and bleaching powders shall be admitted at present rates of duties, and on no article shall a less rate of duty be assessed than is now imposed, excepting cotton cloth, which shall be admitted as aforesaid, and raw-silk, or silk not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, on ted as aforesaid, and rawsilk, or silk not more advanced in manufacture than singles, tram, and thrown, or organzine, on which the duty shall be ten per centum ad valorem: Prozwied, moreover, That the excess of duty imposed by this act, over existing laws, on iron rails now purchased or contracted tor, shall be returned to the importer on evidence being produced that the same have been actually and permanently laid down on any railroad for which said rails were declared to be intended at the time of entry, if so laid down within one year from and after the passage of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States which shall actually have left her last port of lading castward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horo, or southward of the equinoctial line on the Atlantic, prior to the day on which this act shall take efbeyond Cape Horn, or southward of the equinoctial line on the Atlantic, prior to the day on which this act shall take ef-fect that such goods so shipped on board such vessel shall be admitted to entry under existing laws."

Mr. GRINNELL moved the previous question.

Mr. GRINNELL moved the previous question.

Mr. McCLERNAND rose to a question of order. He said that the instructions moved by the gentleman from Massachusetts were irrelevant, and not germane to the subject matter under consideration. The bill which it was proposed to refer to the Cemmittee of the Whole on the state of the to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was a bill relating to the terms in which vessels were to be permitted to lade and unlade in certain perts of the United States. It was an alteration of the navigation laws. The instructions moved by the gentleman from Massachusetts related to the revenue service, and proposed a meterial modification of the revenue service. It was therefore irredevant, and not germane to the bill. Also, (citing the rules,) "so me tion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day on which it is made or offered; and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a committee of the whole House." By adopting these instructions they would pass upon the whole question, and decide that a bill of certain provisions should be reported, which would be a decision of the whole question.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion pending was upon

the SPEAKER stated that the motion periodic was upon the reference of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate. It was proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts to refer the bill the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions. The instructions were to two points: The first point was that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be instructed to report the bill with certain amend-

The question being on agreeing to the amendment as to the bill, and they could not be entertained in the nature demanded. The question was now on seconding said demanded—

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to amend it by triking out all thereof after the word "provided," and insert
Another point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois the demand for the previous question: Ayes 48, noes 78.

Another point of order made by the genueman from timous was, that under a rule of the House all propositions to impose a tax must be first discussed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Chair had decided that on any question which was required to be discussed in Committe, of the Whole on the state of the Union, it was not in order to move instructions in the House which precluded that debate Another point of order, and one which was conclusive or nis question, was under the 136th rule of the House, which celared that "no standing rule or order of the House shall

declared that "no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of least two-thirds of the members present; (and the Chair particularly called the attention of the House to this paragraph;) nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present," &c. The rules of the House expressly provided the mode and manner in which business in Committee of the Whole should be disposed of in regular order. The first branch of the instructions proposed to set aside the order of business in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as prescribed by the rules, and give preference to this bill over the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, as pre-scribed by the rules, and give preference to this bill over the business pending in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Upon these grounds, the Chair ruled the in-structions out of order.

Mr. ASHMUN suggested, in relation to the last point,

that the Chair was not certain that this would not be a two-thirds' vote. If two-thirds should vote for this proposition, the Chair's point would be disposed of. So much for that. This was not a motion to amend the bill. He knew perfectly well that that would be out of order. But the House had power to instruct any committee, standing or select, and no rule of the House forbade it. The rule which fortade the offering of propositions not germane to the subject under consideration, did not refer to the Committee of the Whole. By the rules of the House, they could instruct any committee. He spealed from the decision that the instructions were not

ply to instructions as well as to amendments; otherwise the whole effect of the rules would be avoided, by the House instructing the committee to do that which the House could not do by its own rules.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to lay the appeal

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to lay the appeal on the table, which motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS — Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bowlin, Albert G. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Durkee, Edmundson, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilbert, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hosgland, Hollsday, Holmes, Howard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James L. Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kaufman, Preston King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDowell, McLanahan, R. M. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Root, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alex. H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Jacob Thompson, John B. Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldow, Woodward, Wright, and Young—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ashmun, Bokee, Booth, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duncan, Eliot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grianell, Halloway, Hammond, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Howe, Hunter, Kerr, George G. King, James G. King, Joha A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McKissock, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Ogle, Otis, Phonix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Robbins, Rockwell, Rumsey, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, Thurman, Tuck, Junderhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, White, and Williams—85.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the amendment ruled out of order.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the amer ment ruled out of order.

Mr. GRINNELL then withdrew his motion to com bill, and asked that it might be put on its passage.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

State of Ohio, with a branch diverging from the same at the point where the Alston and Mount Carmel railroad line crosses the same, then on the line of the Alton and Mount Carmel road, via Mount Carmel, to the Ohio river at New Albany, and also adding the section moved by Mr. King, of New Jersey to the preceding bill.

Mr. HAMPTON moved that the bill be laid on the table

Mr. HAMPTON moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion was agreed to: Yeas 102, nays 65.

Mr. BOWLIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House to relinquish to the city of St. Louis "Quarantine Island," and all vacant unappropriated lands within her corporate limits, reported the same back without amendment, and it was committed.

Mr. BOWLIN, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate entitled "An act providing for the examination and settlement of claims for land in Ste Marie, in Michigan," reported the same back with an amond-

Marie, in Michigan," reported the same back with an amend Mr. BINGHAM submitted a few remarks in explanation

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

On motion of Mr. BISSELL, the House then proceeded the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following men sage from the President of the United States : WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

WASSINGTON, SEFTEMBER 23, 1850.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been informed that it is the wish of the family and relatives of the late lamented President of the United States that his remains should be removed to the State of Kentucky, and being desirous of manifesting the most sincere and pio-found respect for the character of the deceased, in which I doubt not Congress will fully concur, I have felt it to be my duty to make known to you the wishes of the family, that you might, previous to your adournment, adopt such proceedings might, previous to your adjournment, adopt such proceedings and take such order on the subject as in your wisdom may seem meet and proper on the occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. PRESTON KING said that he desired to enter upon the journal a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and no opportunity had been given him to make the motion. He now moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of

him to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The motion to suspend was lost by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bingham, Booth, Burrows, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Harlan, Hebard, Henry, Howe, Hunter, Jas. G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Mattesson, Meacham, Moore, Ogle, Otis, Peok, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Thad. Stevens, Van Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, and White—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Albertson, Anderson, Ashe, Ashmun, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowie, Bowlin, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Buel, Burt, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, E. C. Cabell, G. Alfred Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Gobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Edmundson, Eliot, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Featherston, Gilbert, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hammond, Hampton, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hibbard, Hoagland, Helladay, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, George G. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Masson, McClernand, McDowell, McLanaban, R. M. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Pitman, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Stanly, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Wenable, Walden, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, and Young—109.

\*\*THE GALPHIN CASE.\*\* THE GALPHIN CASE.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, asked the unanimous onsent of the House to make a report from the Committee on

the Judiciary.

Mr. BISSELL objected.

Mr. THOMPSON then moved to suspend the rules, stating that he wished to report from the Committee on the Judiciary a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to committee the President of the United States to the ed States to cause suit to be brought against Geo. W. Craw-

ord, late Secretary of War. The motion to suspend was agreed to-two-thirds voting The resolution was then read twice.

Mr. THGMPSON, of Pennsylvania, made a few remarks in explanation of it, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table, as he believed the United States had no jurisdicion over the subject ; which motion was lost.

The previous question was then seconded, and under the operation thereof the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was subsequently passed: Yes 142, navs 20. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular order of business was the consideration of the bill, under a suspension of the rules, making a grant of land to the several States of the ments.

The point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois was that the amendments were not relevant er germane to the bill. The Chair was clearly of opinion that the point was well taken, and that the amendments were not germane to ment of the bill, upon which the previous question had been

And the question being put, the House relused to second the demand for the previous question: Ayes 48, noes 78.

Mr. JONES then moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and on this motion demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the motion was agreed to.

SECURITY FOR STEAMBOAT TRAVELLERS.

The bill of the House to amend an act entitled an "Ar The bill of the House to amend an act enutied an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," was then taken up, the question being on its engrossment.

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, chairman of the Committee Mr. MARSHALL moved to amend the bill by inserting

Mr. MARSHALL bloved to animal market the following:

"To pay the deficiency in the commutation of the mileage of the volunteers from Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, who were discharged at New Orleans in June, 1847, the sum of \$—
is hereby appropriated, (the distance having been computed from New Orleans to Louisville at 1,122, instead of 1,480 from New Orleans to Louisville at 1,129, required to disniles,) and the paymaster-general is hereby required to dis-satch a paymaster to each of said States to make said pay-

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend the amendment by striking

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend the amendment by striking therefrom the words—

"And the paymaster-general is hereby required to dispatch a paymaster to each of said States to make said payments," and insert in lieu thereof the words "and that such payment be so made that said troops shall receive pay according to the rate of pay for travel as now established by law."

After debate by Messrs. MARSHALL, GORMAN, HALL, CLEVELAND, and BISSELL—

Mr. MARSHALL (at the suggestion of Mr. HALL) modified his amendment by making it applicable to the Missouri volunteers, and by adding thereto—

"And for the Missouri and Illinois volunteers who were discharged at New Orleans or Camargo, the distance from New Orleans to St. Louis shall be computed by the river route."

Mr. MARSHALL also made the sum to be appre

200,000.

Further debate ensued by Messrs. MASON, TAYLOR, and CALDWELL, of Kentucky, when—

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Rumser to the amendment of Mr. Marshall, and it was rejected:

Ayes 42, noes 71.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, moved to amend the

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, moved to amend the mendment by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That the volunteers in said war who at a subsequent period were discharged at their place of rendezvous, at or near their homes, shall be paid the difference between the cost of their transportation from the point where they were landed in the United States to the place where they were discharged and the amount of commutation for transportation. After debate by Messrs. MARSHALL, CALDWELL, of

entucky, JOHNSON, of Arkansas, BISSELL, and Mc-LERNAND-The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURT moved to amend he amendment by substitu

Mr. BURT moved to amend the amendment by substituing in lieu thereof the following:

"For deficiency in commutation for mileage to the volunteers in the Mexican war who were paid on computation by
the most direct route, and not by the usually travelled route,
\$400,000; and the Paymaster-General is hereby authorized to
dispatch a paymaster to each of the States in which such deficiencies exist to make said payments, according to the usual
route of travel from the place of discharge to the place at
which they were mustered into service, deducting what may
have been heretofore paid."

The substitute was debated by Messer RURT McCLER.

The substitute was debated by Messrs. BURT, McCLER-NAND, MARSHALL, CALDWELL, of Kentucky, GOR-MAN, and FOWLER. AN, and FOWLER.

It was then agreed to : Ayes 74, noes 49.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentacky, moved to add to the

ubstitute just adopted the amendment moved by him to the mendment of Mr. MARSHALL, printed above. Mr. CALDWELL made a few remarks on the amendment.
Mr. JULIAN then made some remarks on the measures of
adjustment which have recently passed both Houses of Congress. He said that the Texas bill was a surrender to slaveholding rapacity of some ten millions of dollars and some
75,000 square miles of territory, on the cowardly pretext of

averting the calamities of a wir with Texas. He denounced the abandonment of the Wilnot proviso by its friends, and also denounced the fugitive slave bill as a bill of abominafree States to catch runawry slaves.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the committee then rose and

reported progress, and Mr. BAYLY, the committee then rose and reported progress, and Mr. BAYLY moved the usual resolu-tion to close the debate on this bill at four o'clock; which was amended, however, on motion of Mr. Fowler, so as to restrict the time to five minutes; and in this shape the reso-

restrict the time to five minutes; and in this shape the resolution was adopted, and the House again went into committee.

The question being still on the amendment of Mr. Calbwell, of Kentucky, to the Army bill—
Mr. CROWELL made a few remarks in its favor, and Mr. BAYLY closed the debate on the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Calbwell, and it was rejected.

The question being on the amendment as amended—
Mr. SAVAGE moved to amend it by adding, after the

words "volunteers," in the second line, the words "and the non-commissioned officers and privates raised under the After debate by Measrs. SAVAGE and QUBEN, the amendment was rejected

ed, and it was rejected.

Mr. PHELPS moved to amend the bill by inserting the following item:

"In order to complete the accommodations for troops and the defences of Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie, and for the selection of other military posts, and for the accommodation of troops thereat, on the California, Oregon, and New Mexico routes, \$60,000."

The amendment was debated by Messrs. PHELPS and CROWELL; and it was rejected.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kentucky, moved to insert in the ill the following:

"For purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico, for a cemetery or burial ground for such of the officers and soldiers of our army in the late war with Mexico as fell in battle or died in and around said city, and for the interment of American citizens who have died in said city, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, \$10,000."

After remarks by Mr. CALDWELL—
Mr. HALL moved to amend the amendment by striking but the words "and for the interment of American citizens who have died or may die in said city."

After debate by Messrs. HALL and CALDWELL, the

mendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. CALDWELL was agreed to Mr. RICHARDSON moved to amend the bill by the

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to purchase one thousand stand of Jenning's patent repeating rifles, at a cost not exceeding fifty dollars each rifle, for the use of one regiment of infantry now in the service of the United States." After debate by Messrs. RICHARDSON, BURT, and CARTER, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ASHE moved to amend the item which reads "for

arsenals \$117,586," by adding thereto the following:

"And that \$16,000 of the fund hereby appropriated shall be applied to the completion of the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, according to the intention of the law authority. After debate by Messrs. ASHE and BAYLY, the amend

ment was agreed to : Ayes 82, noes 40.

Mr. CALVIN moved to strike out of the bill the following "For purchasing a site and commencing the necessary works

"For purchasing a site and commencing the necessary works for a national armory at 'Fort Massac,' near the confluence of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, pursuant to the provision of the act of September, 1841, and to the report of the commissioners appointed under said provision, \$20,000, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of War." Mr. VINTON moved to strike out the words "Fort Mas-

ac," in the above paragraph.

After debate by Messrs. VINTON and McCLERNAND, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to : Ayes 71, Mr. BOWLIN moved to fill the blank caused by the adop-

tion of Mr. VINTON's amendment, by inserting therein the words "at or near the city of St. Louis," and moved that the committee rise : on which motion the vote stood : Ayes 10, noes 90, (no quorum voting.)
The CHAIRMAN ordered the Clerk to call the roll, in

order to ascertain the names of the absentees; which having been done, the committee rose and reported the names of the absent members to the House. A quorum having appeared, the committee resumed its ses-

Mr. BOWLIN moved to fill the blank created in the paragraph by the striking out of the words "Fort Massac," and inserting the words "near the city of St. Louis."

The amendment was debated by Messrs. BOWLIN and OHN A. KING. Mr. HALL moved that the committee rise; and the ques-

on having been taken— Mr. STANLY asked the Chairman what was the vote? The CHAIRMAN said: Ayes 26, noes 85.

Mr. STANLY said he wished the country to know the fact that only eight Democrats voted among the noes, and the ayes were Democrats. Gentlemen on the other side (said fiv.) move that the committee rise, and refuse to vote. They

than once. No quorum having voted, the roll was called a third time, nd the names of the absentees reported to the House.

A quorum being present, the committee resumed its session The question was sgain taken on the motion that the com-

are refusing to transact the public business. Let the respon-sibility rest on the right shoulders. This had occurred more

Mr. STANLY again asked the Chairman what was the | The CHAIRMAN said : Ayes 26, noes 85.

The CHAIRMAN said: Ayes 26, noes 85.

Mr. STANLY said he had taken notice, and only one Whig voted among the twenty-six, and only ten Democratic among the eighty-five; the large body of the Democratic party refused to vote.

No quorum having voted, the roll was called the fourth time, and the names of the absentees reported to the House. A quorum being present the committee, resumed its session. The question was again taken on the motion that the committee rise, and it was rejected: Ayes 43, noes 76.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Bowlin, to fill the blank in the paragraph proposed to be stricken out, by inserting the words "at or near the city of St. Louis;" and being put, the vote was: Ayes 8, nors 85, (no quorum voting.)

(no quorum voting.)

The roll was called a fifth time, and the names of the absentees reported to the House; and a quorum being present,

he committee resumed its session.

The question was again taken on the amendment of Mr. Bowlin, and the vote was : Ayes 69, noes 20, (no quorum

roting.)
The CHAIRMAN ordered the roll to be called The CHAIRMAN ordered the roll to be called.

Mr. GENTRY rose to a question of order. He believed that a rule of the House required, when the committee found itself without a quorum, that the roll should be called and the fact reported to the House. They had had that operation repeated often, when nominally the committee was without a quorum; but when the roll was called, it always appeared they had a quorum. There had been every time a visible, palpable fact that there was a quorum. His point of order was, that under such a state of facts it was not the duty of the Chairman to report the non-existence of a quorum when

the Chairman to report the non-existence of a quorum when there was a quorum. The rule required that every gentleuld vote. It was an obvious fact that the

committee had not been without a quorum to-night. ["Order, "order."]

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, desired to know whether, when the Committee found itself without a quorum, the Chairman had any discretion but to call the roll?

Cries of "order! order!" Much confusion ensued, seve-

Cries of "order! order!" Much confusion ensued, several members addressing the Chair at once.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that the 126th rule was imperative: that "whenever the Committee found itself without a quorum, the Chairman shall cause the roll of the House to be called, and thereupon the Committee shall rise, and the Chairman shall report the names of the absences to the House; which shall be entered on the journal." The Chair knew of no mode by which he could ascertain whether another was present except by the report of the tellers. a quorum was present except by the report of the tellers. If the tellers did not report a sufficient number, the Committee was found without a quorum, and the rule was imperative that the Chairman must cause the roll to be called.

Mr. GENTRY submitted that it was a false finding. ["Order love level and the rule was imperative that the Chairman must cause the roll to be called.

der ! order !"] It was obvious to every member that a quo-The remainder of the sitting was spent in motions for the rising of the committee, calls of the House, &c. till nine o'clock, when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850. Thursday, September 26, 1850.
On motion of Mr. Baylly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851.
The question pending when the committee rose yesterday was on the motion to strike from the bill the following item: "For purchasing a site and commencing the necessary works for a national armory at 'Fort Massac,' near the confluence of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, pursuant to the provision of the act of September, 1841, and to the report of the commissioners appointed under said provision, \$20,000, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of War."

Before the question was taken on the motion to strike out

Before the question was taken on the motion to strike ou the paragraph, on motion of Mr. VINTON the words "Fort Massac" had been stricken out, and Mr. Bowlin had moved to fill the blank thus created by inserting the words "at or near the city of St. Louis."

The question was now on this amendment; and, being put, it was rejected.

Mr. ALBERTSON moved to insert the words "Cannelton, Indiana," which amendment was rejected. Mr. BURT moved to insert the words "ne

Mr. ANDERSON moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words near Fort Massac, and inserting the words "at or near the town of Chattanooga."

After debate by Messrs. BURT and ANDERSON, the

mendment was rejected.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Burr—
Mr. CASEY moved to amend it by inserting the words Mr. CASEY made a few remarks, when the amendment the amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amend-

d, and it was rejected.

Mr. SAVAGE moved to insert the words "Falls of the Caney Fork, in Warren county, Tennessee."

After remarks by Mr. SAVAGE, the amendr

amendment was debated by Messrs. MARSHALL

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, then moved to insert after the words inserted on the motion of Mr. Marshall, the words for at Fort Massac, or any other point the President may

deem expedient."
Mr. McLANE, at the suggestion of Mr. Mason, modified his amendment by inserting the words "or at Newport, Mr. BOWLIN moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "at St. Louis, Missouri."

The amendment was debated by Messrs. BOWLIN and

SACKETT, and was then negatived.

Mr. McCLERNAND moved to amend the amendment of Mr. McCLERNAND moved to amend the amendment of Mr. McLana by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary of War be directed to select and purchase a suitable site for an armory on the Western waters, and to transfer the property of the United States of a portable nature from the armory at Springfield or Harper's Ferry, as he may decide, to said site, and that he report to the next session of Congress as to the best mode of disposing of the real estate of the United States at the armory hereby proposed to be abolished; and the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose."

After remarks by Mr. McCLERNAND, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the amend-nent of Mr. McLane by adding thereto the following · "Provided, That the President shall first report to Congress whether any additional armory is necessary for a sufficient supply of arms for the use of the United States, and that he further report to Congress what he further report to Congress what number of arms of all classes is now in the possession of the United States; and that he further be requested to report whether a depot of arms be not necessary in the valley of the Mississippi."

Debate ensued by Messrs. EVANS and CROWELL, and then the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then rejected

Mr. VINTON moved to amend the paragraph proposed to stricken out, by striking out all after the word "armory," the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "At such place on the Western waters as shall be selected and decided upon by the President of the United States, after such examination for a proper site for an armory shall have been made under his direction as will enable him to decide upon the most suitable site for the estable

After debate by Messrs. VINTON and McCLERNAND, the amendment was rejected: Ayes 44, noes not counted.

Mr. INGE moved to amend the item proposed to be stricken

out by adding thereto the following:

"For the purchase of a site and commencing the necessary
work for a national foundry at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, \$20,000,
to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of War." After debate by Messrs. INGE and STANLY, the amendnent was rejected.

Mr. OTIS moved to amend the bill by striking therefrom

the following:

"For the purchase of Colt's revolving pistols for the supply of the mounted troops of the United States army, \$50,000."

After remarks by Mr. OTIS—

Mr. BJRT moved the following as a substitute for the item roposed to be stricken out:

"For the perchase of such pistols as may be deemed by the ecretary of War best adapted for the use of mounted troops,

Debate ensued by Messrs. BURT and THOMPSON, fississippi, when the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MEADE moved to add the following section "And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who at the time of his culistment

was under the age of twenty-one years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent his parent or guardian.' After remarks by Mr. MEADE, the amendment was

Various amendments were offered and rejected; when On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the committee then rose and sported the srmy bill to the House.

The question being on concurring in the amendments orted from the committee—
Mr. BAYLY moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under the operation thereof the amendments made Committee of the Whole were all concurred in.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third

time, and being engrossed was read a third time and passed. CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL. On metion of Mr. BAYLY, the House then went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, in the chair.)

And thereupon the committee proceeded to commendments of the Senate to the civil and diploms priation bill.

The committee, so far as they acted on the amendment the Senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the senate (all of which have been reported in the

The first amendment of the Senate struck out the following portion of the bill, viz:

"Provided, That the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall hereafter be computed on the route by which the mails are transported from the Capitol to the residence of such Senator, Representative, or Delegate: And provided further, That no such member of either branch of Congress, residing east of the Rocky Mountains, shall receive more than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, and no such member or delegate residing west of the Rocky mountains shall receive more than two thousand dollars mileage for each session; nor shall any member of the Senate receive mileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournment of both Houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been actually performed."

And inserted in lieu thereof the following:

And inserted in lieu thereof the following:

"And it is hereby declared that, according to the true interpretation of the third section of the act entitled 'An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject, 'approved twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, all certificates which have been or may be granted by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively of the amount of compensation due to the members of their several Houses, and to such delegates, are, and ought to be deemed, held and taken, and are hereby declared to be, conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government of the United States."

The committee disagreed to that part of the amendment which struck out the proviso, but agreed to add to it the above

clause. This was done on the recommendation of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The committee rose and reported progress.

And the House, at a quarter to five o'clock, adjourned.

Public-No. 32. AN ACT granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama in aid of the construction of a Railroad from Chicago to

Mobile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby granted to the State of Illinois for the construction of a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago on Lake Michigan, and another via the town of Galena, in said State, to Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, with the right also to take necessary materials of earth, stones, timber, etc. for the construction thereof: Provided, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the length thereof, and a copy of the survey of said road and branches made under the direction of the Legislature shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington city, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

route of said road and branches is definitely fixed by the authority aforesaid, sold any part of any section hereby granted, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State to select, subject to the approval aforesaid, from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands, being equal in quantity to one-half of six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, the State of Illinois shall have and hold to and for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: And further pro-That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road: And further provided, The construction of said road shall be commenced at its southern terminus, at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, at its northern terminus upon the lilinois and Michigan canal simultaneously, and continued from each of said points until completed, when said branch roads shall be constructed according to the survey and location thereof: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be applied in the construction of said road and branches respectively, in quantities corresponding with the grant for each, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by the act entitled "An act to grant a quantity of land After remarks by Mr. SAVAGE, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to insert the words "at or near the Falls of the Ohio, on either side of the river which the Secretary of War may select."

The amendment was debated by Messrs. MARSHALL and CAMPBELL, and then it was agreed to: Aves 75.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the mini-

and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid and no other; and the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge spon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if the said railroad shall not be completed within ten years, the said State of Illinois shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount which may be received upon the sale of any part

amount which may be received upon the sale of any part of said lands by said State, the title to the purchasers under said State remaining valid; and the title to the residue of said lands shall reinvest in the United States, to have and hold the same in the same manner as if this act had not been Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the United States

mail shall at all times be transported on the said railroad under the direction of the Post Office Department at such price as the direction of the Post Office Department at such price as the Congress may by law direct.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in order to aid in the construction of said central railroad, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile, all the rights, privileges, and liabilities hereinbefore conferred on the State of Illinois shall be granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from said city of Mobile to a point near the mouth of the Ohio river, and that public lands of the United States to the same extent, in proportion to the length of the road on the the same extent, in proportion to the length of the road, on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, shall be and is hereby granted to said States of Alabama

and Mississippi, respectively.
Approved, September 20, 1850. Public-No. 33. AN ACT giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the Decem-ber session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two

hondred and eighty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Phat the assent of the United States be and the same is here-That the assent of the United States be and the same is here-by given to the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its December session, eighteen hundred and forty-four, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, passed at December ression, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, chapter two hundred and eighty-seven," and to each and every provision thereof; and that the same be and are hereby extended to so much of the said canal as lies within the District of Columbia in as full and effectual a manner as if the several provisions aforesaid were hereby formally

Approved, September 20, 1850. PUBLIC-No. 34. AN ACT to suppress the slave trade in the District of Co

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be any other. State or place, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place, to be sold as merchandise. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent

of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into the said Dis-trict as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the levy court of Washington county, if any tempt shall be made within its jurisdictional limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as mercandise for sale contrary to this act. Approved, September 20, 1850.

which struck out the proviso, but agreed to add to it the above clause. This was done on the recommendation of the Com-

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session Thirty-first Congress.